LANTES OF INDIANA.

gwenty Men Whipped During the Past Week in Earrison County-A Plucky Farmer.

Special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.1 During the past week no less than twenty men have been taken out in different parts of Harrison county and whipped by the White Cap vigilantes. Over in Spencer township, last week, probably two of the most sensational cares took place. Aaron Bitner, a westihy farmer over sixty years old, and Esquire John Hildebrand were taken out and whipped until they were nearly dead. They live in a small setment on Big Indian creek. At that ace the reporter was unable to see the d their families would not talk about occurrences. From a talkative chbor, however, the following parulars were learned. Bitner was a dower and about four months ago he married a widow with one son about seven years of age. From the begin-ning, it is said, Bitner had no affection for the boy, and was continually abusing him. The young fellow was pretty wild, and after getting in several scrapes, was, it is alleged, unmercifully whipped by his step-father. A week ago the boy got into trouble again and the story is that Bitner took him out to a shed to punish him.

BRUTAL PUNISHMENT. At the end of fifteen minutes the boy's mother became alarmed, and went out to see how the punishment was progressing. To her horror she beheld her son hanging from a rafter, with a clothes line around his neck. Near by stood her husband, with a flendish took upon his face. The mother screamed for help, which soon arrived, and after much difficulty the half-dead boy was restored to life; but he had a narrow escape, and even now is very ill from the effects of his tertible experience. The story of the alleged brutal catrage was soon noised nbout, and on Monday about twenty masked men rode into town, and, taking Bitner, pave him a whipping.

The next case was as follows: Esquire Hildebrand threatened to kill his wife and daughter, and otherwise behaved very unbecomingly. He was also flegged on the same night. He was fined and put under bond by Esquire shoughter last Friday for abusing his

meter. On Thursday morning early risers found near the depot the followg very expressive note tacked upon a

o'Norice. Phil Zeiner, Harvey Emily, John Long, and Robert Mott, the
whiskey ring, had better quit the way
they are a-doing. If they don't they
will be taken out and whipped. Bob
Mott had better leave the county. Mott had better leave the county.
(Signed) White Caps."

There was great excitement among the nen, and Mott immediately sold out and left. The others, however, are

Yes, sir, the White Caps whipped et Wednesday," drawled a pale faced, lazy-looking young man, as he leaned over a rickety fence in the very vildest part of Harrison county, Ind., in answer to a Globe-Democrat rehad heard of several recent outrages and had gone there on his tour of in vestigation. The hand of the high-vidual referred to is Joel Wright, and he lives on a small place in a little ham-let called Shakerville, about eight miles cast of Corydon. His property con-aists of land, through which runs a large ledge of rock. To use his own expression, the soil is "not fertile

The story of his troubles with the White Caps, is best told in his own business: "I am a poor man, and live H.e Allen, I was always sort of weakly, and never able to work much, and people said I was lazy, but I tell you the truth, I want to work as much as any ne, but I can't; I'm a sick man. incoday night I was lying here in hol, asleeping just as nice as any one would want to, when something got hold of my threat. I was about half awake by that time, and I hollered out: 'My God, Mirandy' (meaning my wife), 'Werner's dog has got me.' I saw it was a man, an' I haudel off an' knocked him over against Ike's bed. Then two flore of 'em grabbed me, an' I fit till they tied me. Then my wite she screamed, and was bad skeered.
The children cried, too, an begged emnot to hart me. There were seven of
the men, for I counted 'car. One of dressed in common clothes, but each had a handkerelded tied across his

"Seeing I couldn't do nothing I went with them to a woods near here, in' poin' on 'bout here, an' while we den't say you did it, you're a sort of a no-count fellow an don't pervide for yer family. We'te goin'to whip you. An'if you don't lump yourself an' go

"This skeered me, but I'm not a nervous man, and I knowed I hadn't done no wrong; so I just said, kinder pleasant like: Gentlemen, if I have done any-

thing wrong I want to hang for it," The bluff wouldn't work." "That kind of a bluff wouldn't work, though, would it, Joel?" said his wife, who had come out and stood near, with smile on her face, while Joel related

o is a great talker, and evidently billy proud on account of the sud-prominence he has secured by his "White Cap" experience, "one of 'em cut a supplin' and hit me seven or eight times with it on roy bare back. It hart like blazes, and when I hollered so the country of the blazes, and when I hollered so that the blazes is a seven or to be a seven or eight time. much they stopped, and run over to their horses, which they got on and rid away. dee Prown's boy saw 'em right afterward over there by the cut. My lattle garl came over and cut me loose. I sin't over it yet. They hurt me pret-

powerful physique, and fives on Bine river, near aliltown. Hearing of his whitping, the reporter rode out yes-terday to see him. Arriving at the heate, a next, two stery, frame build-ing, the reporter walked up to the porch and passed two ferocious dogs, which prowled ominously. At the door a middle-aged woman answered the summons and unhered the reporter to a very nice sitting-room. He soon made known the object of his visit to the woman, who was not at all averse

to relating the circumstances.

"Fielding and myself," said she.

"were sitting right here at about 8 o'clock, when some one knocked at the door. Fielding got up and opened it. As he did so two men grabbed him and pu'led him out into the yard, where about eight men, all masked, surround-

A LIVELY RECEPTION. "They were just getting ready to tie bim when my husband picked up a

four of them down. He kept on striking at them, and finally made them all run. One of them stopped at the gate from where he fixed them at the gate from where he fixed them at the gate from where he fixed them. piece of plank and knocked three or the gate from where he fired three shots, all of which struck my husband, two in the right leg and one in the side. The latter is only a flesh wound, however, and will soon heal. The wounds in his leg are severe. When he fell near the spring-house I went into the kitchen and brought out the shotgun. The men were coming back then to

whip him. I went to where he was lying and put the gun into his hands. Then I helped him up, and he told them to go back or he would blow their heads off. They went away saying they would come back again. We don't know any of them. The only one who spoke said they had came to whip him because he had licked Alf. Green's boy. Cole Green is the meanest boy in this section, and he deserved all my husband gave him. We are not afraid of the White Caps, and the next time they come we will be better prepared for them. We have heard of them whipping three or four men near here during the past week.

Mark Luffy and Zeke Keebel were
whipped Thursday night. They said the men had been caught stealing. Mr. Berry told the same story as that

of his wife. the men if he ever saw them again by the marks he made upon them. As soon as he is able to get about he proposes to visit in the neighborhood. The old man looks like he would be a dangerous subject to trifle with, and when he takes the war-path there will probably to some blood spilled.

THE HOME OF THE WHITE CAPS, The general supposition is that Harrison county, the home of the White Caps, is a wild, lawless section. Such, however is not the case. Some of the best farm lands in the State are located there, and the people are for the most part intelligent and educated. The great drawback is that there is but one railroad through it, and although ther are many very fine stone quarries, but little of their product finds its way to the outer world. Many of the small houses are built entirely of stone, instead of being the log cabins one finds in Kentucky. One of these huts in particular was overgrown with bright green moss, and looked to be fully fifty years old. The inhabi-tants are all thrifty in their way, and the farms are well tilled. There is, however, no spirit of advancement or enterprise manifested, and the coming takes place, will be perfectly satisfies o go plodding along in the footsteps of their fathers and grandfathers, conten in their own little world. From this it must not be inferred that they are not of a social turn, for the debating and singing societies meet at least twice a week. Nearly everybody drinks whiskey, but it seems to agree with them, and there are few drunkards to be seen.

The White Caps, from what the reporter could learn, are not a gang of wless ruffiaus, as one would rom reading of their proceedings, but armers, who propose to make the azier, shiftless people behave them selves. A dollar looks as big to them s a barn-door, and in order to save the xpense of a court trial they simp! their own hands. An instance illustrative of this occurred yesterday, while the porter was stopping at Gresham Stasix tickets to Boston. The young lady who has charge of the office traced the theft to him readily, and when she boldly charged him with it he owned

un. Twenty minutes afterward a noi the White Caps, telling him if he did not leave the place immediately he would be taken out and whipped. No one thought of having him arrested.

PENCTURING PASTEUR. nough to race h-l on and do it | Dr. Erill Thinks His Hydrophobia Theory All Wrong.

what startling title of a paper which was somewhat widely promised, and was, in fact, read at the meeting of the Seciety of Medical Jarisprudence and State Medicine at its rooms, 12 west Thirty-first street, last evening. As many as fifteen gentlemen gathered to see the lion's skin stripped from the Pasteur ass, so to speak, that operation being performed by a very young but learned practictioner in eye-glasses by the name of N. E. Brill, who is not cally an M. D., but also an A. M., as was capitally indicated by his signature.

Mr. Brill's paper began by a review of the traditions clinging about dogbites. He stated that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries many cases of emotional disturbances and insanity were regarded as a metanorphosis

were regarded as a metamorphosis through the malign influence of the devil into some lower animal form. The modern belief in hydrophobia he looked modern belief in hydrophobia he looked upon, through his cye-glasses, as an evolution of this "were-wolf" belief, based mainly upon fear and dread. He argued against hydrophobia as a specific disease because it did not follow the laws which his education had taught him were followed by other infections diseases. Furthermore, he said that he and Dr. Spitzka could produce all the symptoms of paralytic and dumb rabies by injecting under the dum mater of the dog or under the dura mater of the dog or rabbit, seconding to Pasteur's method, healthy nervous tissue. He did not be ieve Pasteur to have established his position, because he had several times in his investigations altered to some extent his convictions, a fact which, con-sidering that he is penetrating an entirely new field of investigation, has not appeared so wonderful to the mea-grely-informed scientists across the water as it does to Dr. Brill. He deciared that there was prima-jacie evi-dence that the report of the eminent gentlemen composing the British parliamentary committee was based the poor the experiments of and written by their sceretary, Mr. Horsley. "I regard this disease," he said, "as a psychosis due to the effect of a strong mental in the process of the said of the pass. The said there are the said of the said of the pass. The said there are the said of the said of the pass.

to help poor Pasteur a little. It was moment to take a merchal view of the help poor pound man, who inferred by some of them that if it position of this poor young man, who inferred by some of them that if it was impelled to react by the deep inalthough they nearly killed him, some of them that if it were a psychosis, that fact would probably have been discovered in France, and not have waited for Dr. Brill to the presence of his companions. Repetity well advanced in years, with a powerful physique, and lives on Bloomer to take a merciful view of the position of this poor young man, who was impelled to react by the deep insult which he wrongfully suffered in that if it position of this poor young man, who was impelled to react by the deep insult which he wrongfully suffered in that if it position of this poor young man, who was impelled to react by the deep insult which he wrongfully suffered in that if it position of this poor young man, who was impelled to react by the deep insult which he wrongfully suffered in that if it position of this poor young man, who was impelled to react by the deep insult which he wrongfully suffered in the position of this poor young man, who was impelled to react by the deep insult which he wrongfully suffered in the position of this poor young man, who was impelled to react by the deep insult which he wrongfully suffered in the position of this poor young man, who was impelled to react by the deep insult which he wrongfully suffered in the position of this poor young man, who was impelled to react by the deep insult which he wrongfully suffered in the position of this poor young man, who was impelled to react by the deep insult which he wrongfully suffered in the proving the pr forther in France tonin any water ex-Nevertheless Dr. Brill, aided by his fellow rabbit-poisoner, Dr. Spitzka, said much more than their opponents, and said it louder, and it is now in order to hear M. Pasteur's opinion of Dr. Brill.

At New Orleans the painter W. J. Warrington has taken a portrait of the venerable historian, Judge Charles Gayarre, for presentation to the State. At the instance of the persons contributing to pay for it the artist has made the sitter some ten years younger than he now appears.

It is rumored that the sale of Dr. It is rumored that the sile of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has taken such dimensions that the proprietors are unable to supply all orders. We advise our druggists to prepare themselves for all emergencies, as the people rely on them for this valuable remedy.

ACTRESS.

Adelaide Bistori and the Soldier Sen tenced to Death-A Thrill-ing Episode.

A Biella (Italy) letter to the Baltimore American says: Within a few days the celebrated actress Adelaide Ristori will issue, in Turin, a memoir of her long and fortunate career. Through the kindness of the publishing firm I am able to offer to your readers this striking chapter from the proof-sheets: "On the 16th of September, 1867, began a series of perform the Zarzuela Theatre, in Madrid. From the natural enthusiasm of the Madrid cople I obtained all that an actress an wish for. The theatre was crowd Queen Isabella was in her box, stening eagerly, and breaking forth very now and then into the most kindy applause. The following nights I performed Maria Stuarta, and then Mirra. On the 21st I had to repeat Meden. That evening I had a touching and never-forgotten experience Before the performance we were talk-He said he would know and ing in the parlor adjoining the stage about our success and the most noteworthy things we had seen in the Span-

"By the way," I said, "to-day I saw a man that was going about in the gar-ments of some religious brotherhood, shaking continually a hand-bell. What

I was told that the man was collecting alms to have prayers said for the soul of Nicholas Chapado, who was to be shot the next day. This unhappy man was a soldier, who, under an angry impulse, had laid his hand upon the hilt of his sword to inveigh against a sergeant who had struck him. They also told me that his sister, having asually met the man with the hand bell, asked who was sentenced to death.
"Nicholas Chapado," was the answer,

and the poor girl fell in a swoon.

That tale filled me with sadness. "There!" I exclaimed; "while we are here gay and thinking only of anplause and triumphs, that poor victim is counting the moments that are left

Thereupon I walked sadly to my room to dress. After a few minntes I heard from my husband that two gentlemen had called and begged of me to ask of Queen Isabella the life of the unfortunate soldier. Chapado had been wrongfully struck by the sergeant, and he had done nothing more than just ouch the hilt of his sword. The Queen, they said, was very fond of me if I asked the pardon for the soldier it would be granted.

I promised I would try and do all I could with the Queen; but immediately there arose a serious difficulty. General Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, was the president of the Cabinet. It would not have done for me to go directly to the Queen before speaking to General Nar-vzez; but he was generally feared on secount of his excessive severity. Still, i knew I would spoil the whole thing if I had wounded the General's pride by applying directly to the Queen.

Fortunately, the General was in the

andience. I begged him to come and see me if he could space a moment. The General, ever courteous, hastened to comply with my request. As soon as we were left alone I motioned him to a reat. The Duke was touched by my voice and aspect, which bore plain evidence of my emotion.
"General," I said, "you told me

several times that you could never deny a request from me, so high is the esteen in which you are pleased to hold me. I beg, then, pardon for that poor soldier! I am a foreigner. I have been in Madrid only a few days; but, from the interest that all the people take in that young man, I infer that he fully deserves it. I was advised to apply directly to her Majesty, without ting you know; but I thought on the contrary, that, through your pow (Now York Times.)

"Pasteur's Fiasco and the British reach the heart of the Queen. I know Parliamentary Report" was the some-what startling title of a paper which deeply she trusts your tried experience

"Ab, madam!" he said, "certainly
your prayer.

Ask an audience of her Majesty. She
will receive you between the acts.
Throw yourself at her knees; defend
the cause of that poor soldier as you
have just done with me. The Queen is so fond of you. She will he sitate. She will say that the president of the Cabinet is opposed to it. Then you will send for me, and—hope! I can-

not say more."
Emotion stifled my words; I only seized his hand with transport, and fol-lowed his advice. As soon as the General left all crowded around me: What did he say? Does he yield? "Hush, hush! For pity's sake leave

me alone! I cannot say anything. Wait—you must wait!" After the first act the Queen granted me the audience I had applied for, and I, accompanied by one of my impressarios, went to the royal box. I was requested to wait a few moments in an adjoining room, when, all of a sudden I heard cries and strange voices and hurried footsteps. An attache to the court, an enemy of Narvaez, had attempted suddealy to force into the Queen's presence the sister of poor tal impression, and that on this basis all the phenomena which characterize it can be explained." He gave a number of figures showing, he said, that quite as many people in proportion had potten well from rabies who had not been treated by Pasteur as those who had. Having thus knocked M. Pasteur who a gook deat the young gentleman don poor Chapado. Let yourself

into a cocked hat, the young gentleman don poor Chapado. Let yourself sat down.

A number of venerable doctors discussed the matter, their tendency being to help poor Pasteur a little. It was moment to take a merciful view of the of your Majesty's sympathy, deny not the pardon which now I beg with my whole heart."

The Oucen, evidently moved, an swered; "Be calm, madam; be calm. I am willing, but the President of my Cabinet assures me that-'

I took the liberty of interrupting her.
"If it pleases your Majesty to follow
the impulses of her generous heart, the
President, humano as he is, will not oppose them."

hands, lifted me up. "Yes, madam; yes, we will pardon him."

Hearing the noise of the audience, anxious that the performance should

ed the pardon, which one of her aides-de-camp hastened to communicate to the imprisoned soldier.

As the cause of my call had become known a crowd had gathered at the foot of the staircase. I did not come; I fled down those steps shouting: "Pardon has been granted; pardon has been granted!"

When again I made my appearance on the stage there rose a storm of shouts and applause that shook the building. In the enthusiasm of the people my name was mixed with that of the Queen. With gestures I tried to show that to her the thanks were due, but the Queen said distinctly from her box: "It is you! it is you!"

I owe this Queen one of the most nemorable nights of my life. The pen which signed the new leave of life o a brave and honest man, and which afterward was given me, shall be to my children a hallowed keepsake of a deep oy experienced by their mother. Chapado had now been condemned

to life prison. Through the never-failing kindness of Adelaide Ristori his penalty was reduced to six years, until at length Chapado was able to cal on his benefactress, a free and most thankful man. "Every time I went to Madrid," writes the celebrated and kind-hearted actress, "he ran to see me, and when I gave him means to witness my performance I could not wish for a better claquer! And what letters he used to write me when I was away ! Full of gentle, poetical—one would say Oriental—thoughts. He called me 'Mi nudre querida t 12

ROMANTIC BUT NOT NOVEL. A Missouri Man Going to Australia to Marry a Woman He Has Never Seen.

[Alta California.]

Among the passengers who sailed for the antipodes on the steamer Alameda last Friday was a gentleman from Mis souri—William Milan, of St. Joseph whose acquaintance with the young woman he hopes to make his wife savors somewhat of the romantic. Several months ago a relative of Milan's living in Cheswick, Australia, wrote a letter o the Missouri merchant, telling of the many virtues of a young lady reiding in Cheswick, whom the relativ described as being both handsome and wealthy. Mr. Milan immediately wrote to the young lady, asking for a correspondence. He described himself and cossible, and inclosed a photograph tearing she may have a misguided opin on as to the physical appearance of a

Much to the young merchant's surprise the lady accepted his offer of a correspondence, and she in turn forwarded a photograph of herself. Her stately and handsome figure, open coun-tenance, large eyes, which she de-scribed as being black, and the nest arrangement of her hair, together wit the fact that she is an heiress, so pleased the Missourian that he proposed, and n due time his offer of marriage was accepted. Upon receiving a letter no-tifying him that his suit was favored Mr. Milan proposed an early marriage. The Australian heiress answered that the ceremony could take place as soon as he reached Cheswick. He imme-diately purchased an elegant home in t. Joseph and furnished it in first ass style. To a number of his intionto friends Mr. Milan stated that he could return to his Missouri home a Benedict.

The groem-to-be is a man of about thirty years of age, tall, and with fer arcs such as are usually denominated andsome. Being rich, he was con-dered by the mothers of St. Joseph, r those who possessed marriageable aughters, the best catch in the county. Refore leaving on the vessel for Australia Mr. Milen could not be persuaded to exhibit the photograph of the fair one, although he acknowledged having it in his valise.
"Although I have never seen Miss

," said he, suddenly checking himelf; "no, I won't tell you her name. Although I have never seen her, I am ufficiently pleased with her to make er my wife. That the young lady's haracter is unimpeachable I am confint from the assertions of my coasin Cheswick. I know her to be educa d from the character of her letters; at she is beautiful any person can a y a look at her photograph. At first or wealth was an object to me, but not the first two or three letters reeived from her I no longer think of but, but am anxious to meet and wed

er for her own dear sake."

As the steamer east off from the dock iese who were acquainted with the digest of the young merchant's visit to bustralia wished him a pleasant voy-age, and all expressed hope that he would find his intended spouse all that isney and distance painted.

ME LOOMED SEEDY AND WEAK, Dut the Dudes Who Tried to Have Fun With Him Got Drendfully Left.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch tells the collowing good story: Last evening a edy individual, wearing a long gray ard and careworn look, crossed Smith-ld street toward the City Hall. When e had reached the middle of the street e gazed in the direction of the city ock long and anxiously. Three dudes tood on the hotel steps, and one of hem, dressed in the latest fashion, pied the old man and immediately adressed his companions in this manner : "Say, fellows! there's an old guy now watch me have some fun with

The dude then walked out to the curb, and as the old man reached the pavement he was stopped by the woulde humorist, who accosted him thusly : "Hello! Mr. Drexel, what's yo hurry? Are you on your way to the bankers' banquet at the Monongahela House? Can we go along? Say, you had better fix your hat straight." And as the young scamp said this he crushed the stranger's hat overhis eyes and began pulling his beard. The old man said nothing until after he had altered the stranger's hat overhis eyes.

justed the crushed head-covering. He then calmly remarked:

"Boys, you shouldn't make a fool out of a weak old chap like me when I'm not looking. Now, young fellows, my hat is just resting on the top of my head. Just knock it off and you will

see some more fun."

The dude attempted to do so, but the weak old man's fist caught the dude fair on the nose. The claret flew, and the owner of the damaged nose attempted to strike back, but he was not quick enough, as the old man gave him the Republican party could not have another stunning blow, which knocked carried a single State, and probably him sprawling as far as the car-not a si track. One of the fallen man's friends States. attempted to interfere, but was knocked down in a jiffy, and "Drexel" was master of the aituation. Detectives were the same ones who, at the South

In Thases, the northernmost isle of the Ægean, an ancient town has been excavated at a spot called Alki, which lated condition, the chest and leg musanxious that the performance should go on, I took my leave of her Majesty, my heart swelling with joy.

"What different tragedies bappen tonight!" she said. "Here is one, at least, that ends happily."

Then, having sent for a pen, she sign-

JOHN BROWN. REMINISCENCES BY EX-CONGRESSMAN

ELI TEAYER. The Old Fanatic's Pleas for Obtaining

Money-The Murders He Committed-His Pikes. [Ex-Congressman Ell Thayer in the Boston Herald.]

In the August No. of the Century Magazine Messrs, Nicolay and Hay have made several errors of omission or commission which should be corrected in the interest of true history. These writers say, on page 517: "In association, habit, language, and conduct he was clean, but coarse honest, but rade." Two circumstances, however, indicate that he was practieing a deception upon the committees and the public. He enterred into a contract with a blacksmith in Collinsville, Conn., to manufacture for him 1,000 pikes of a certain pattern to be completed in ninety days, and paid \$550 on the contract. There is no record that he mentione this matter to any committee. His proposed Kansas minute men were only 100 in number, and the pikes could not be for them. His explanation to the blacksmith that they would be a good weapon of defence for Kansas settlers was clearly a subterfuge. These pikes, ordered about March 23, 1857, were without doubt intended for his Virginia invasion, and, in fact, the identical lot, finished after long delay, under the same contract, were shipped to him in September, 1859, and were actually used in the Harper's Ferry at tempt. The other circumstance is that about the time of his contract for the riber he she without the known the pikes, he also, without the knowedge of committees or friends, engaged a worthless adventurer named Forces to go West and give military instructions to his company—a measure neither useful nor practicable for Kansas's de-fence. These two acts may be taken as first preparation for Harper's Ferry. These are constructive lies. Brown made use of many others in his preparation for the Virginia raid, which were in no way doubtful or equivocal.

1. He came to me in Worcester to colicit a contribution of arms for the efence of some Kansas settlements, which he said he knew were soon to be dacked by parties already organized a Missouri for that purpose. Not coubling his word I gave him all the 2. Under the same false pretence he

secured another contribution from Ethan Allen & Co., manufacturers of es in this city. These arms also were ver taken to Kansas, but were capred at Harper's Ferry.

3. Before his attack upon the United States Arsenal he spent several weeks in Virginia. He pretended to be a mineralogist, and went about with a Under the pretext of seekin for copper he found opportunities for trying to enlist slaves in his little robel-The Representative in Congres from the Harper's Ferry district gave 4. Under the same false pretence of

aiding the settlers in Kansas he pro-cured funds from several New York erchants, one of whom, says that he . In 1858 he made a raid into Mis-

nri, mardered Mr. Crews, a peaceable old farmer, and took away eleven slaves, with about \$1,000 worth of oxen, mules, wagons, harness, saddles, and other property. As seen as he had got out de of the State he sent agents in all directions to solicit aid to get the eleven negroes to Canada. He was from December to April getting them through. This slow movement was doubtless for the purpose of prolong-ing as much as possible the time for his agents to precure funds. His plander

raid he liberated several slaves without bloodshed and without the use of wea-It is proved that Mr. Crows was

killed in that raid.
7. He repeatedly said that he was not present at the Pottawatomic midnight nassacre. It is proved that he was present as commander of the assassina. 3. He repeatedly affirmed that he took no part in those murders, though he approved of them. It is proved that the first unarmed victim, Mr. Doyle, was killed by Brown's own hand. There is abundant other proof that in all his murders and robberies, that in all his murders and roberies, whether in Kansas, Missouri, or Vir-pinia, his creed was that "the end jus-tifies the means," and that lying in his case was a holy vocation. Does the expression "honest but rude" truth-fully describe John Brown?

At that time (1859)I was serving my second term in Congress and had every opportunity to know the minds of nembers regarding John Brown's raid. There was not one member of the House of Representatives who considered his number of the red his number of the conditions. dered his punishment unjust. A very few, and I was one of them, thought it impolitic, and said that it would have been better to put the criminal in a madhouse for life. This method would have made ridiculous any attempts of the Garrison disunionists to consecrate "old Brown" either as a "martyr" or a "saint." Hall any Republican member of Congresdefended the course of the invader and murderer or denounced the courts o 'irginia for properly punishing hi apitally, such a Republican would without notice or delay. Henry Wil-sen was one of the most radical of the Republicans, but he said in Boston,

fter Brown's raid and before his execu tion, in words more emphatic than elegant: "John Brown is a d-d fool." Later he said in the United States Senate: "To the allegation that Massa-clusetts sympathized with John Frown's invasion of Virginia and had elected a Governor who indorsed it, I wish to interpose an emphatic denial. Such a charge is a libel upon the Repub-lican party, upon the State of Massachusetts, and upon her Governor." Only a few months after Brown's execution the National Republican Convention met in Chicago to nominate a candidate for President. That convention passed unanimously a resolution denouncing the "armed invasion of a State, under whatever pretence, as one of the gravest of crimes." * Every stump-speaker for Lincoln in the can vass denounced the John Brown raid unsparingly and incessantly. Had there been any doubt upon this subject not a single town, in all the northern

one ran out of the mayor's office, when the feeble old man rushed down Virgin alley and out of sight, thus escaping arrest. The squelched dude went to a neighboring barber-shop for repairs.

In Theory the mayor's office, when the feeble old man rushed down Virgin alley and out of sight, thus escaping arrest. The squelched dude went to a neighboring barber-shop for repairs. written novels claiming to be John Brown's biographies. They are the decorators of their "snint" with the use of various colored feathers, stuck here and there, and many bits of piewas joined to the capital of the island by a road formed of huge blocks of marble from the famous quarries. They are placed two by two lengthwise, and form a fourteen-foot road. Dedications than Madge Wildfire ever was, since, Then Navarez advanced and nodded to Apollo, Neptune, and Artemis; to unsided, she was her own decoassent. The Queen, then taking my hands, lifted me up. "Yes, madam; patronized especially by sea captains. who sought to make a "saint" of John A very ancient and curiously-fashioned statue of Apollo was found in a mutiinsignificant, constituting less than one in 20,000 people in the northern States.

The active men at that time in urging

But in brazen defiance of law and in perpetual din and noise these advocates of anarchy, these "howling der-vishes"—as Dr. Leonard Bacon used to call them—were equal to Olympian Jove with all his thunders.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR,

Irish Nationalist, M. P., Seeking Aid for the Cause of Home Rule. Described in brief, the mission of Arthur O'Connor and Sir Thomas Esmonde to this country is to quicken and



augment American sympathy with the home-rule movement led by Mr. Glad-stone and Mr. Parnell. They will visit the principal cities in the Union.

Arthur O'Connor, who is a member of Parliament for East Donegal, is regarded as one of the best debaters and tacticians in the Irish party. He has had considerable experience in the House of Commons, having formerly sat for Queens county. An Englishman by birth—he was born in England in 1844—his father is a County Kerry man, and at the time of Arthur's nativity was surgeon at a hospital in the English metropolis. O'Connor was educated at Ushaw. He began life by winning a clerkship in the War Office at a competitive examination. Then followed sixten years at the desk, relieved by the liberal leisure which gave bin the opportunity to make a general study of public affairs. He is a forcible speaker, not from the gift of oratory, but from the grip and mastery of his subject shown by him. As an obstructionist in the House of Commons he is said to be without a rival, his knowledge of parliamentary law enabling him to do effective work without getting into trouble with the Speaker.

ON THE DISSECTING-TABLE.

Alexander Rogers at Chicago. A Chicago special says: Alexander Rogers has found the body of hi-brother—found it lying on a dissecting table at Bash College, Wednesday

last week it was reported that two youn men rowing on the lake at the foo of Monroe street had, in changing places in their skill, upset it, and alling into the water were drowned. Until Tuesday of this week the day young Rogers saw some familiar clothes at the county hospital, and learned that the body had been given out for dissection. It proved to be that one of the drowned boys was named George Rogers. He lived at No. 231 West Polk street, with a happy family named Mulligan. In the same family was a cousin, James Mulligan, twenty years of age, who came from Fort Wayne, Indiana. He had been speakand his collections went, probably, to increase his Eurper's Ferry fund.

6. He often asserted that in the above the often asserted that in the above the continuous functions are the continuous functions. Wayne, Indiana. He had been speaking of going home to see his parents, and wanted young Rogers to go with the continuous functions. him. Accordingly, when the anxiety was felt, and it was not until a few days later that the Mulligans began to think the item in the papers might refer to the young mer. The relatives in Fort Wayne were telegraphed, and replied that the boys had not been there. Alexander Rogers was then notified, and he investigated the matter. George Rogers was nineteen years of age, and had a mother and two brothers in Irving, Kansas. Young

> Dots. The etcher Pennell and the writer on art Hamerton have entered into partnership for the production of an illustrated volume called "The Saone.

Mulligan's body has not yet been re-

Mrs. John A. Logan has written a recommendation "to whom it may con-cern," saying that a bust of John A. Legan, by Miss Adelaide Johnson, of Chicago, is by far the best that ha been made.

mense water-color of "1807," a variamense water-color of "1897," a varia-tion of the picture in the Stewart col-lection, now in the New York Metro-politan Museum. He hopes to have flu-iabed the picture next April, when he proposes to go to London to do the nonors of the exhibition himself. Meissonier intends to invite the Queen to see his work first and before all, he is a great admirer of her Majesty.

the is a great admirer of her Majesty."

There is still running in good conlition on the Auburn branch of the cranch of the New York Central rail-road the car in which Abraham Lincoln rade from Buffalo to Albany on his way to Washington for his first inauguration. The ceiling is decorated with the national flag, and at one end is a portrait of Lincoln, and at the other one of Washington. The car, now known as No. 540, was new in February, 1861, and was decorated for the purpose of carrying the President.

An observant Fittsburger says: "He you want to tell a woman's temper watch her eyelids. You can read a man's the same way, but not so readily. A woman with a fiery temper watch her eyelids with a snap, and

readily. A woman with a fiery temper will move her eyelids with a snap, and that snap betrays her. Another who is easy-going and hard to arouse moves her eyelids languidly. One with a quick brain and temper, furious when aroused, just winks steadily, but neither quickly nor slowly until engaged in ineresting conversation." Three hundred thousand copies

would be a small figure for the number of pictures of Mrs, Cleveland sold sin the announcement of her betrothal to the President. The fortunate possessors of early negatives at Buffalo, Albany, and Seneca Falls had a mo-nopoly of the trade at first, charging \$25 a hundred for the cabinets, the pic-tures retailing at 50 cents each. Not-withstanding the competition of the later photographs the prices hold firm and the market is active and growing. The famous prison of Mazas is, it is

said, about to be demolished and another house of detention is to be erected in its place outside the walls. The present building, which is familiarly known to prisoners and policemen as "Mazas," was so called after a brilliant soldier of the first empire, who commanded a brigade and was killed on the field of honor. A boulevard and a square were named after him as a mark of respect to his memory, but this post-mortem tribute became rather equivocal when a prison was erected in the square. His descendants edeavored to have the name "Mazas" changed, but it was too late, and local location but it was too late, and local locution made matters worse when it came to be said that bad characters generally were fit for "Mazas," or that youths of too knowing or preceded tendencies were on the straight road to, or were quali-fying for, the same place.

Absolutely Pure. powders. Self-enly in cans. POWDER COMPANY, 108 Wall street, New no 35-dawly

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, &c. 2,304 BARRELS FRESH ected per schooper John S. Beacham; 2,97 arrels "HOFFMAN" ROSENDALE CEMENT arrels detected for sale low from wharf. Full took ANCHOR LIME, INP. PORTLAND CEMENT, FIRE-BRICK, LATHS, HARK, &c. WARNER MOORE. NOVA-SCOTIA PLASTER. The only piast mill in the dry, oc 14

RAILROAD LINES.

63 93 The THESAPEAKEANDORIO ROUTE. SEPTEMBER 11, 1887.

ERG A. M. for Newport News, Old Polos Com-fort, and Nortole, daily except Sun-11:10 A. M. Through and Local Mail to all

11:10 2. M. Through and Local Mail to an points West. Sleepers Cilifon Ferge to Louisville and St. Louis, except Sunfay.

4:00 P. M. for Newport News, Old Polin, and Norfolk, except Sunfay.

4:00 P. M. Chariettesville Accommodation, except Sunday.

6:50 P. M. for Louisville, Cincinnad, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans - Fast Express - with through Pulinans July. Only routs running Pulinans West Tran Electronical Control of Newport from Richmond.

3:00 A. M. Sandays emy, for Newport News Old Point and Norfolk.

8:15 A. M. Charlotteeville Accommodation except Sunday.

11:25 A. M. from Norfola, Old Point, and Newport News, except Sunday.

P. M. from Nord Point, Newport News, except Sunday.

6:35 P. M. from Old Point, Newport News and Norfolk delly.

B:40 P. M. from Louisville and Cincinnad—Fact Express—delly.

Depot: Seventeenth and Broad streets.

Figure at 1000 fields street and at the depot.

Pact Kapress—daily,
Depot: Seventeenth and Broad streets.
Tickets at ING fain street and at the depot.
H. W. FULLER,
General Passenger Agont.
WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, Second Vice-Press-

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RATEROAD.—Schedule tencing MAY 15, 1867—eastern standard 25 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily

Sheeper to Washington, Leaves Washington for New York at 11:46 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station andy, except Sunday. Leaves Vechnology of New York at an P. M., also by limited at \$2.0 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily, shope at Fredericksburg, Milford, and Junction. Sleeper from Washington.

ington. 9-15 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station dally

200 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily except Sunday.

ASBLAND TRAINS.

CONTEMPORATE SURPAYS.

LOO P. M., accommodation leaves Broadstreet station; arrives at Asbland at 5 P. M., accommodation, arrives at Asbland at 5 P. M., accommodation, arrives at Broadstreet acation; leaves Asbland at Edd A. M., accommodation, arrives at Broadstreet acation; leaves Asbland at Edd A. M. accommodation, arrives at Broadstreet acation; leaves Asbland at Edd A. M.

5.59 P. M., arrives at Elba toaves Asbland at the contemporary of the contemporary of

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. CHILADELPHIA, RICH-MOND AND NORPOLK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Appointed satisfing days; Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY a reignt for Tuesdays' and Fridays' stoamer

eceived this lines A. M.; for Sandays seasons into P. M. Esturdey. Freight received daily into P. M. Face, &S. Fare, 85.
For further information apply to
J. W. MCCARRICE,
Coneral Southern Agont, Office Rocketts,
W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
12 17 General Agonts Philadelphia.

ILD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK. Steamers leave Nichmond EVERY TURNDA' of FRIDAY at 3 P. M., and SUNDAY at high

Stor. Stormers tence flow York for Richmond eta
kerfetk EVERY TUKSDAY, THUKSDAY, and
ATURDAY at 3P. M.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Such fare to New York eta James-river
round-trip tickets limited to thirty days
after date of issue. 44 05
the range, without subsistence 6 00
therange, without subsistence 5 00
therange, without subsistence 5 00
that fare sin Chesaposase and Ohio railabin fare sig Hichmond and Petersburg milroad. 10 86
Tickets can be obtained at A. W. Garber's, 300 Main street; Chesapeake and Ohio and ichmond and Petersburg depots, and at comany's offices, 1801 Main atreet, and wharf, ockets.
Freights forwarded and through bills of lading and for bodylis beyond her you.

TIEGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANYS
JAMES-RIVER LINE
FOR OLD POINT, NORSOLK, PORTSMOUTH,
NEWPONE NEWS, CLAREMONT,
AND JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT,
AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTS WITHOUT
TRANSFER OR CHANGE OF
ANY KIND,

CONNECTIONS:

At OLD POINT closely with all lines for washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York same atternoon:

At NORFOLK with evening trains for Virginia Beach and Occan View;
At MEWPORT NEWS for Smithiteld, Va.;
And at CLAREMONT with the Atlantic and Dazville ralipose for Waverly, Hicksford, &c.

ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE.

JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
GREAT TOURIST LINE.
JAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WAR-JAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WARSCENERY.
SCENERY.
CHEAPEST ROUTZ.
RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALP CHARGED
BY ANY OTHER ROUTZ.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
The elegant and fast steamer
ARIEL,
(CATTYINg United States Mall.)
CAPTAIR DEYO.
JEAVES HERMOND OVERLY
MONDAY. WEDNESDAY, AND PRIDAY at 7
A. M. (BROAD-STREET CARS CONNECT IN
FULL TIME) for above-named places, arriving

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, as CONNECTAL M. (BROAD-STREET CARS CONNECTAL TIME) for above-named places, arriving the point about 4:30 P. M. and Norfolk about 4:30 P. M. an at Old Point about 439 P. M. and Norfolk about 500 P. M. Heturning, the steamor leaves Norfolk, Old Point, and Newport News on alternate days, arriving at hichmosd about 5 P. M. Through lickets to above named points on sale on steamor and at Garber's Agency, 1000 Main street, Baggage checked through.

STATS-ROOMS ENGAGRD FOR DAY
OR NIGHT.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAIL-SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 24, TWO DAILY TRAINS TO NORPOLE. TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNCHBUR LEAVE RICHMOND

10:49 A. M. Daily, via Richmond and Petersburg railroad. Arrive at Petersburg 11:45 A. M. daily; arrive at Norfolk 10:00 A. M. Dally, was Richmond and Potersburg railroad. Arrive at Potersburg 10:54 A. M. No. 3 leaves Potersburg 10:54 A. M. for Farmville, Lynch burg, Roanoks, Bristol Knoxville, and all points south and west.

Knoxville, and all points south and west.

THROUGH CAR TO LYNCHBURG

8:05 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, six Michamond and Petersburg fills P. M. daily, arriving Norfolk 9:55 P. M. daily, arriving Norfolk 9:55 P. M. daily, arriving Norfolk 9:55 P. M. daily, except Sunday, six Richamond and Petersburg railread Arrive at Petersburg 8:59 P. M. connecting with Train No. I leaving Fetersburg at 7:55 P. M. for Farmville, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Hristol, Knowville, Chattanooga, and all points south and west.

RAILROAD LINES.

PULLMAN BLEEPING-CAR ACCOMMODA-No. 1-Steeping-car from Petersburg to Bris-

tol without change, and Lynchesis, and Roar-without change.
No, 3-Lynchburg to New Orleans, and Roar-oke to Chattanoga without change.
Tickets, baggage-checks, and all informath a can be obtained at Elchmond and Petersburg railroad depot and a L. W. Garber's, 1000 Ma'n street. General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
CHARLES G. EDDY, Vice-President.
General office. Roanoke, Va. 178 ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD Commencing SUNDAY, September II, 1887, trains on this road will run as follows: TRAINS SOUTHWARD

Leave Arrive TRAINS NORTHWARD. No. Petersburg. Richmond. 11 * 6.35 A. M. 7:15 A. M. Fast mall.
32 † 8:04 A. M. 8:34 A. M. Accomm/dation Sunday accom46 8:34 A. M. 9:19 A. M. modation.
31 * 71:52 A. M. 1:46 P. M. Accomm/dation.
78 * 5:12 P. M. 8:00 P. M. Through train sanday accommodation.

16 8:24 P. M 7:19 P. M. modation 35 1 7:40 P. M. 8:50 P. M. Accommidation *Daily. *Daily (except Sunday.)
STOPPING-PLACES.
Res. 27 and 14 make no steps. Nos. 23 and 78 step only on signal at Manchester and Chester.
Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 43, and 45 will stop at all stations for passengers.

PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE,
On Trains Nos. 14 and 23 steeping-cars between New York and Tampa, Fig., (via Jackson-ribe). On Train No. 27 steeping-cars between Washington and Charleston. On Train No. 78 steeping-cars between Ja THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE TO NORFOLE. Tes Only Add-Rall labs: TO NORPOLE.

Richmond. - 10:19 A. M. | Norfolk...... 2:25 P. M. Richmond. - 10:15 P. M. | Norfolk......... 2:25 P. M. | Norfolk.......... 1:25 P. M. | Richmond. 18:35 P. M. | Norfolk.......... 1:25 P. M. | Richmond. 18:35 P. M. | These treins also make close connections for Farnville, Lynchburg. and Southwestern points, and all stations on the Norfolk and Western railroad, except the 10:19 train. Passenters for points west of Fatersburg should leave by the 10:30 train instead.

R. M. SULLY, Superintendent.

T. M. ENERSON, Goneral Passenger Agent, Sol. Haas, Trame Manager. au 20 RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBUBG

THROUGH ALL-HAIL FAST-PREIGHT LIND TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILA-DELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND ROSTERN AND WEST-ERN CITIES. ONLY TWELVE HOURS BETWEEN RICH.
MOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH
DIZECTION.

Schedule in Rifect September 4, 1887. Train *No. 50.

3:10 P. M. 2:30 A. M. 8:17 P. M. 7:30 A. M. 12:63 A. M. 12:00 A. M. 12:63 A. M. 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M. 12:00 P. M. 15:00 P. M eave Richmond

Arrive Vessburg. 4:39 F. M. 5:10 A M.
Arrive Shrevepert. 4:39 F. M. 5:10 A M.

Train No. 50 makes connection at Reysville for Chaise City and Clarksville; at Greensbore' for Dorham and Raleigh daily except Sanday, and all points on North Carolina Division, and Northwestern North Carolina railroad.

Train No. 52 makes connection at Greensbore' for Haleigh, Goldsbore', and Morehead City; at Salisbury for Asheville, Hot Springs, and all points in Western North Carolina; at Charlotte with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for Columbia, Augusta, Alaon, Charleston, Savannah, Thomas-ville, Ga., Jacksonville, and other Florida points; also, with Carolina Gentral railroad for Wilmington.

Trains from the South arrive at Richmond 6:15 A. M. and 3:19 F. M.

BUREEVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

YORK-RIVER LINE-DAILY (VIA YORK-RIVER LINE—DAILY (VIA WEST FOINT) EXCEPT SUNDAY. The favorite route to Baltimore. The steamers on this line are models of beauty, elegance, and comfort. Leave Richmond 3:20 P. M. and 5 P. M., arrive Baltimore 8:20 A. M.; leave Baltimore 5 P. M., arrive Richmond 9 A. M. Fare Richmond to Baltimore: First class, 12: second class, 81:50.

The York-River Line affords superior advantages to the business world in enabling them to leave Richmond near the flose of the day's transactions and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, after having enjoyed a delightful night's real, free from the dust and noise of thwa flavors.

Digital Feet, free from the dust and noise of r liway travel.

WEST POINT ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Richmond (Twenty-thirdStreet depot). 15:45 A. M.

Arrive Richmond (Twenty-third-

BOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager; E. B. THOMAS, General Manager. au 14 RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY BAILROAD,

BCHEDULE OF TRAINS IN EFFECT

JULY 20, 1897.

TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT SUNDAY) BETWEEN
RICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG.

Through Accom-Mail modation. Express. †No. 1. †No. 3. †No. 2.

ARRIVE RICHMOND, 5:05 P. M. MAIL daily (except Sanday), 9:35 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (except 9:35 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (except Sunday).
7:50 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (except Monday).
Sunday accommodation between Richmond and Scottwille leaves Richmond 200 A. M., arrives returning 7:15 P. M.
Express train connects at Lynchburg with train for stations west of Balcony Falls.
No. 3 will run through on Saturday to Natural Bridge, stopping at all stations for flag, arriving at Natural-Bridge station on at 18:55 P. M.
No. 4 (accommodation leaves Natural-Bridge station on Mondays at 17:05 A. M., stopping for dag at all stations, arriving at Richmond at 9:25 A. M. Steophing-car attached to this train, and will be open for reception of passengers at 8 P. M. Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTIONS

CONNECTIONS.

At Cliften Force with Chesapeake and Onice railway for the South, West, and Northwest. At Lynchburg with Norfolks and Western railwood for all points South, Southeast, and South, west, and Virginia Midland railway for all points North and South.

At Richmond with Associated Railways for all points in the South, and Richmond, Pradericksburg and Promone railwood for the North. At Lexington with Estimore and Onio railwood, making ciose connections at Harpari-Forry to and from Pittsburgh and me West size to points North and Esst.

Supponence attached to Night Process (Appendixer).